OPINION IN BRITAIN.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN THINK OF CLEVELAND AS AN ACROBAT.

EX-CONSUL SHAW TALKS OF WHAT HE HEARD DUBING A VISIT-THE THURSDAY POLICY

LAUGHED AT. Colonel Albert D. Shaw, formerly United States Concolone Abert D. Saa, joined from a business trip to the old country recently and in a conversation with a Tribune reporter gave the following account of British opinion on the Presi-

dential campaign: "What is the view taken generally by the people in England of our political contest?"

Cleveland is a hot favorite over there. If Englishmen were to do the voting for us this fall, 'Free Trade' would score a victory, in their view." Do they think Cleveland favors Free Trade, or is a Free Trader at heart?"

As a rule, yes, so far as the masses of the people concerned. Many well-informed Englishmen know that a Democratic victory this fall with us would not epen the way at once to free trade, but they are sharp enough to see that it would tear off one bolt from our protection door-and this is the thing that would natally greatly delight them at present. They find that the Free Traders in the United States are all for

Cleveland, and from this they reasonably and naturally conclude that Cleveland is in sympathy with English trade ideas. This is about the only conclusion clear-headed observers can come to on either side of the ocean, and our English critics are sharp and able "The claim is made in some quarters here that a

great many English manufacturers fear that free trade America would mean fatal competition to them in England, and so are not in favor of Cleveland's elec- gaged in business in foreign countries, having labora-

Pooh !" was the quick reply, " this is all stuff and nonsense. Now and then some discursive English Most of these branches have been in operation for years, by questioning what ultimately might be the effect of free trade with us upon English industries—but this is merely 'talk'—for all are in favor of getting into our splendid markets duty free, if possible from the property of the special property is a special property of the special property of the special property is a special property of the special property of t nanufacturer may speculate in regard to this matter and this enables him to speak of these countries from splendid markets duty free, if possible. They know well enough that a lower tariff means lower wages for our workers-and that to lower wages is no easy ask-as they have learned by costly experience. any American is green enough to really believe that

English Queen, twenty-eight dollars. Every legal or

English manufacturers 'fear' the results of opening official document is loaded down with a stamp tax. our ports to all the world, the sooner this delusion is set aside the better. The question lies in a nutshell. buy from us and in payment for their merchandise To lower our tariff means a large influx of foreign goods-and a consequent increase in revenue. This would also mean the lowering of wages to enable American manufacturers to go on with such odds against them in the home market.

THE BRITONS SAW THE POINT.

"The English manufacturers see this clearly enough: and also know that we have no distributing system for our manufactures worthy of the name. With the from fifteen hundred to two thousand most perfect foreign trade system in the world cendeliars a year. Replying to one of my letters, one tring in Great Britain-aided and subsidized by Gov-ernment in one form or another—the manufacturers there would feel bilarious over the opportunity of filling our markets with their lower labor products. This is but natural, and were I an English manufacturer I should as lustily hurrah for Cleveland as any Free Trader will, in the improbable event of his election his fall. It is simply the natural and selfish belief that Cleveland's election would benefit English manufacturers that leads them to hope for his election-just this and no more."

What do you think of our ability to compete with England for a larger foreign trade?

Well, the first thing for an athlete to do when he has a great contest in view is to get into perfect training for the event, and the issue usually depends largely on the condition of the contestants on the great day of trial. Now it is much the same in the race for securing foreign markets for manufactures at the present day Germany and France are eagerly and vigorously striking out in search of new markets, and subsidized lines of steamers and advancement of capital in one way and arother in new countries are being made so as secure the results aimed at. This is the policy Great Britain originated, and it has been followed with a wisdom and courage unsurpassed in the commercial annals of the world. Before we lower our tariff, in the hope of competing with England for any great for eign commerce, we must first shake off the dumb ague furnishing labor for these hundreds of thousands of of fear arising from our amazing aversion to subsidizing needed and promising lines to South American, and some Eastern countries possibly, and arouse ourselves for instant action in establishing these needed avenues our new commerce. To extend successfully our trade abroad we must prepare for the contest by first equipping American lines of steamers for the purpose, and securing such reciprocal treaties with the South materials to our shores and furnish in return our surplus manufactured products. This can be done if boldly and broadly grasped, and the fruits of such a | tainly not in the time of those who are now enjoying policy would bring increased prosperity to our country. | the blessings of our protective tariff." race with Great Britain, for we should be a bad last in such a contest without proper distributing American For the present we must protect our own the best possible wages to our own tollers in every oc cupation. Wherever we have good mines, develop them; wherever profitable industries can be built up, secure them; wherever home markets for the products of the soil can be established, found them; wherever and whenever Americans can add to the facilities for the profitable and happy employment of the people in a wide range of possibilities, patriotism and states manship demand that we should untiringly strive to

good." LOW PROFITS AND HARD PRESSURE. "What is the present condition of trade in England?" It is a time of low profits and hard pressure in wide sweep of manufacturing as well as of agricult ural industries. The day for making great fortunes in a short time seems to have passed in England. Now it is a strife among producers to earn even small profits, and more business is done than ever before at perhaps the lowest average profits in the later history of manufacturing. There is a great deal of complaining, and the outlook in many lines of manufactures is

second these desirable national objects for the general

ar from cheering." How about agricultural prospects in Great Brit-

Bad enough, and great and widespread unrest prevails in the agricultural sections of Great Britain. Wages are very low among farm laborers, averaging at the outside from \$3 to \$4 per week, and finding themselves, a rate of wages that is only sufficient for the Millions of acres of land have out of cultivation in the past few years because competition from India has mainly forced down the price of wheat to a point where it cannot be profitably

competition from India has main! forced down the price of wheat to a point where ft cannot be profitably raised in England, under present conditions."

"What about the crops there this season?"

"The heavy rains of midsummer and the following weeks of broken and wet weather caused great damage to the grain crops especially to wheat, which will not only be a short crop, but a badly damaged crop as well. The hay crop was also seriously affected by the wet weather, and large areas were almost totally ruined in consequence of the inability of farmers to properly cure and store it. On the whole this will he a cery hard year for the farmers in Great Britain and I fear a great deal of suffering must result. When farmers are in trouble, the home trade lags, and when the home trade suffers hard times follow. A loud chorus of complaints is heard on every side over there, and a vigorous demand for relief is being made at present."

Do the farmers then begin to lose tatch in Cobden's free trade theories?"

"To a wide extent, yes. They cannot see how free trade is helping them, and they do see how protection would give them a chance to protect themselves from the cheap products of the Indian ryots, who are largely clothed in sunshine, and many of whom work for from 4 to 8 cents per day.

ENGLAND MAY REFURN TO PROTECTION.

ENGLAND MAY RETURN TO PROTECTION. "I believe the day is not far distant when a great political contest will be fought out between Free Traile and Fair Trade in Great Britain, one that will have : large influence in shaping or modifying the adoption of a new commercial policy in the United Kingdom, based upon the idea of protecting many lines of home products from low-waged outside competition. It will be the old saw over again. 'If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will have to go to the mountain.' The nations of the world-and even her own colonies-do not fall in with England's free trade

mountain. The nations of the mountain. The nations of the concentrated pressure of cover colonies—do not fall in with England's free trade policy, and by and by the concentrated pressure of cheap German. French and Swiss manufactures, and the cheap agricultural products of India, will lead to a tempodelled commercial policy more in harmony with remodelled continued and product in the second of the president's Fisherles manifesto in England."

"What about the effect of the President's Fisherles manifesto in England."

"Laughable in the extreme. The 'presto-change' attitude of Cleveland greatly amnsed as well as discusted a great many of his English admirers. They thought him a man of nerve and back-bone—a kind of evolution in modern American statesmanship; but when he urged the adoption of his pet treaty one day, and then turned tail and demanded a retailation club to beat the Canadians on the head the next, they thought his acrobatic feat of their 'statesman' supremely ridiculous. The best apology the leading newspapers of England could make for their American free trade ided was to explain that this 'turn and turn about' attitude on this question was a 'tactical' move, "How did Cleveland's letter of acceptance strike the English people?"

"Generally speaking, they looked upon his excuses

THE EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

A reporter of The Tribune recently met H. H. War

questioned him in regard to the political situation in

Western New-York. Mr. Warner is extensively en-

tories in London, Frankfort, Pressburg, Austria;

Melbourne, Australia; Sydney, N. S. W., and Toronto.

has been trying to educate us up to the standard of free trade for years and there is no disputing the fact

that the English are the worst taxed people known.

In my own business, for every hundred dollars' worth

deduct the value of the stamp that it would be

tell us it is unnecessary for them to forward it;

thereby saving the stamp that would be necessary to

employ English clerks and we are enabled to hire the

best office talent for one hundred pounds a

people; if I had that letter here, I could show you

some startling statements over his own signature. His

name is W. R. Kennard-a former editor of the Waterloo, N. Y., 'Times'; he was a stanch Free

Trader, and a supporter of Cleveland four years ago.

and was a local speaker in his section. He states that he has seen the folly of free trade, and if God

spared his life to return to America again, he would

be as stanch a Protectionist as I could find in a day's

travel. My experience has been, in all these foreign

countries, that wage workers are poorly paid for their

"There is no country in Europe that I know of in

which it does not cost more to live than it does in

this, provided you live as well as you do here. To

live as the working classes do in those countries, why.

the very poorest of our laborers or machanics would

consider that he was on the verge of starvation.

There the children and women all have to work for

subsistence, and it is a matter of bare existence, from

that it is our duty to better their condition by afford-

"I think they are entirely mistaken. We cannot

better their condition. There is not the slightest doubt that they would pull our prosperous and happy

working people down to their level, instead of elevating themselves. The 60,000,000 people that we

have in America cannot purchase enough to satisfy

the demands of the hundreds of millions of people

that exist in Europe. We should simply be com-

mercially ruined, and perhaps American prosperity

skilled mechanics and their ingenuity, we would be

able to cope with foreign competitors without re-

a position. There is no disputing the fact that if

many of the manufacturers of America received what

they call raw material for nothing, it would be utterly

impossible for them to compete with foreign manufact.

urers, even with our present protective tariff removed.

business man to enumerate hundreds of manufactured

would like to have them explain to me one fact-how

articles that would come under this head. For instance

it is that the United States, almost exclusive grower

of cotton, supply English manufacturers with the ar

ticle, which is shipped to England, where it is manufactured, reshipped and proves so strong a factor in

our cotton cloths market, even after paying our pres

ent duty on cotton goods. The reason is patent; i

results from the fact that they are able to secure labor

at starvation prices. In using the argument they often do, that with our skilled mechanics and Amer-

ican ingenuity we can produce machinery which will

counteract and counterbalance the low price of labor.

force the wages of their employes down to the lov price of foreign labor, they would be able to compete

with the English. If that is true, then the breaking

down of our tariff system must of necessity bring

down labor or ruin our manufacturing interests, our

manufacturers being unable to cope with the low labor rates of Europe. My greatest fears are that

our large manufacturing establishments, knowing their

fnability to compete with foreign labor, would no

make the attempt of fighting what they believe to be

and what must be, the inevitable. The result would

be a gradual shutting down of factories here an

there all over the country, until the busy hum of

manufacturing is silent, the capital withdrawn, and

the factories left to decay and ruin. When this is accomplished, we will be at the mercy of the foreign

manufacturers, will have to seek their markets and

Yes, but they elaim that competition is the life of

"Their argument is weak. I take the bold ground

that it is utterly impossible for an American manufacturer to compete with the English. I have many

reasons for this. I will state one. Suppose that I

am a manufacturer in England, manufacturing annu

ally \$500,000 worth of any leading article.

am a manufacturer in England, manufacturing and ally \$500,000 worth of any leading article. When america reduces the tariff, or what is the same thing, establishes free trade (for I claim that protection that does not protect is no protection at all) I lumediately begin to figure how I sam to be benefited thereby, and how I can cope with the manufacturers in that country. In the first place, I say: 'I will increase my manufacturing pusiness to a million and a half,' and, by so doing, I reduce the cost of production a large percentage, because I make so much larger quantity. The next question is: 'How am I to get rid of this large stock and make a profit.' You will see at once that I can afford to sell \$500,000 worth of these wares in India, Germany, south America and England, at a fair profit; then ship to America, a country of large consumption and great wealth, a million dollars' worth to sell at actual cost. I have been able to produce at a low cost, because of manufacturing the large quantity; of course, at a less proportionate cost than if I had manufactured a smaller quantity. But I am selling in my own country and my old markets the \$500,000 worth at a fair profit, and am therefore bringing down, without lose, the actual cost price to the very minimum. This is what the American manufacturer has to compete with.

"Now, I would like to have some enterprising Democrat explain how an American manufacture is to compete with

that if our American manufacturers were to

they only make the case stronger.

without reducing wages to the level of foreign laboration

"I cannot but be amazed at the absurdity of such

ducing our wages to their standard?"

ing them an opportunity to supply our markets, thus

people who are in a starving condition."

Yes, but many Democrats and Free Traders argue

one year's end to another "

labor."

duced, I libink, was that of surprior, insamuch as they continued to the force of the continued and resolute range along it is the continued and resolute range along and range along a range along a

AN URGENT CALL FROM THE DEMOCRATS. THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE WISHES A DEATH

CERTIFICATE ON "RETALIATION." rickety cab was drawn up Fifth-ave, the other afternoon at as great a speed as was possible for knock-kneed, spavined animal, whose ribs could be counted at forty paces, and from whose sides, either from age or much rubbing of thills, large patches of hair had gone. The red-faced driver in a nickel buttoned coat, which years before had probably covered the form of some dandy of a coachmen, was working whip and reins, the former with such severity that the little flesh beneath the animal's skin had risen in ugly ridges along either side of his spine. The horse was guided into Twenty-ninth-st., and the shaky vehicle stopped in front of the Democratic National Headquarters. Of course, such unusual activity on the part of a poor old cab-horse had attracted no little wondered what it was all about.

Inside the building something had evidently gone room talked in low, whispered tones, as people do when a serious illness or death has visited a home. their cards to Colonel Brice's room in the upper floors, was on the steps awaiting him. He is a well-known coroner, whose blond whiskers and pink face are familiar to thousands. He is also a Democrat. "What had brought him there in such great haste?" familiar to thousands. of the managers of my English branch wrote me back that in London alone there were 800,000 unemployed was the question that those who saw him hurry up hold an inquest on some departed boom 19

Without waiting for the formality of sending up a card, the coroner hurrled up the stairs to Colonel aided the bill and they were opposed to it. Brice's room. There he found the nominal chairman of the Democratic National Committee struggling with suppressed emotion, while an occasional tear, that would have its way, stole down his pale, worn The coroner, accustomed to scenes of distress, was cool and collected, and, apparently, without sympathy. He waited patiently until the first paroxysm of grief following his coming had worn away and the chair

"I have sent for you, Mr. Coroner," he began in trembling tones, "to perform an autopsy on a dear, while he lived we loved him with all that affection that a good Democrat loves whiskey and large can You understand." The coroner nodded assent, and the chairman proceeded, his voice grown somewhat stronger, in his adulation of the de-

"He was born," he continued, "but a few days ago, and his birth was heralded through this country and Canada and England. By good Democrats he came as the savior of a lost cause, in Canada and England his birth at this time was looked upon as an accident. To be sure it was unexpected, save by a few, and they had arranged to let the world know the glad news without delay. In the West where a few Irishwhere the destruction of red fire and fire water was to attest their joy at the happy event. In England and broadly grasped, and the fruits of such a tainly not in the time of those who are now enjoying the blessings of our protective tariff."

The inspection and regulation and sale of elementarity to our country, and the papers were to speak in angry voices. How it could happen, I don't know. But there were no Irish arguments of the Democratic party that with our democra embers advocate, thought a dinner unnecessary, and n Canada it was practically ignored or spoken slight ingly of. Then our enemies, the Republicans, were uncharitable enough to find fault with our darling-He was deformed, they said, was vicious and would never amount to anything. But then our precious little one lived, and while there was life there was hope. But the nurse in whose care he was inor let the chilling winds of criticism blow upon him for he sickened, and although the most skilful phy sicians, those who know every manner of revivifying booms, were called in, and big sums of money wer o-day with one feeble little moan he departed this life and now lies dead and lifeless among his thousands of predecessors. Here is the skeleton, Mr. Coroner, carefully preserved, and I called you in to death so that the remains can be laid away quietly and without public comment. Here is the body.

He drew the coroner to another portion of the where, lying among special dispatches to Western newspapers, free-trade documents, copies of the Mills bill and "The London Times," was the President's Retaliation message, from which the life had gone, leaving sorrow, distress and remorse a Democrate headquarters. The death certificate was given without a question; the corners shook the chairman's hand in sympathy and returned to his cab, and the broken-down animal wandered slowly away in the direction of the morgue.

W. H. MURTHA FOLLOWS C. S. BRICE. NO LONGER THE ACTIVE HEAD OF THE COM-MITTEE OF WHICH HE IS THE FRONTISPIECE.

Two Democratic rainbow-chasers have been literally "bounced" from their positions, one of them as chair-man of the Democratic National Executive Committee and the other as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. The first is Colonel Calvin S. Erice, whose railway interests influenced the President in having him put in charge of the National work, and William H. Murtha, whose record in Brooklyn political affairs made him also dear t Cleveland, is the second. This is simply a revival of the anti-Cleveland fight in this State. Murtha and Murphy did not get along at all well together, and it turned out that the Hill faction was too strong, and

in both instances the Cleveland men were beaten. In the scramble for campaign funds, Murtha has sided with the National Committee, for his interests lay with Cleveland, but it was not until the Governor refused to exhibit himself alongside of the President that the open rupture came. Murtha held with great emphasis that the Governor should appear, and by his presence tell the Democrats that he and Mr. Cleve land are still friendly. Mr. Murphy thought differently, and the report is that he let the Brooklyn pollifician understand that if he did not like the way the State campaign was being conducted he might get out. Mr. Murtha took this gentle hint and will not take any further part in the campaign. The Hill men are now ahead, and the trouble between the two factions has grown more apparent through the developments of the last few days.

WHY BRITAIN LOVES CLEVELAND.

the following is an extract from a letter written by a land-owner in Ireland to a merchant in this

I understand you are about to have a general elec-tion in America, and that the present President, Cleve-land, is to run again as President. He is very popu-lar here, on free-trade principles, and that is the very thing we want, as we could then export you the prod-ucts of our farms, such as eggs, butter, oats, potatoes and oatmeal, not to mention various other things which you are well aware of.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES FOR HARRISON. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 4 (Specials.-President Par-sons, of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railwho was here recently, was asked who he hought would be crected President. He replied: Harrison." He said that about three-fifths of the flicers and employes of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg were Republicans, and that all the employes of the company were free to vote according

and the Republicans can well afford to rest their case

The Oleomargarine law was passed by the XLIXth Congress, during the first session. In the House Committee of Agriculture it was opposed by three Democrats and was supported by six Democrats and six Republicans. On June 3, 1886, the tax stood in the bill at 8 cents per pound. The motion to reduce this tax to 5 cents was carried, 153 members voting in favor of such reduction. Of these, 48 were Republicans and 105 were Democrats. On the same day the bill was passed by the House, ayes, 177, nays, 101. The ayes were: Republicans, 105; Democrats 72; total, 177. The mays were: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 86; total, 101.

Roger Q. Mills sought to attach an amendment to destroy the bill, and, failing in that, he and Mc-Millin, the two Breckinridges, Wilson and Turner, six of the eight Democrats who reported the Mills bill, attention, and many people stopped and looked and voted against the passage of the Oleomargarine bill. Thus much as to the action in the House.

wrong, for the few whom it serves as a lounging place on Agriculture and Forestry, of which Senator Miller, more comfortable than the street-corner or the bar-our candidate for Governor, was chairman. Senators Blatr, Plumb, Van Wyck and Sawyer were his Republican associates. There were four Democrats upon The occupant of the cab was expected, for the weighty this committee. The action of this committee is sig man who conducts visitors to the register or takes nificant, and indicates that if it had been in Demo its protection to the country, would now sleep the sleep of death in the pigeon holes of a Senate committee room. Four of the Republican members of this committee supported the act, and the other (Van Wyck) was absent. Of the Democratic mem bers of the committee, two were absent or stlent and the two who acted voted against the measure. Therefore it is proved that no Democrat on the committee

> On July 20, a motion was made in the Senate to reduce the tax from five to two cents per pound. The motion was carried by a vote of 32 for and 28 against it. In favor of this motion there were Democrats, 24; Republicans, 8. Against it were: Democrats, 2; Republicans, 26. Among the noes. and against reducing the tax, as is shown by the Record, stands the name of our candidate for Presilent, ex-Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

> On the same day the act was passed by the Senate Sixty-one of the seventy-six Senators were present and Republicans, 32; Demorats, 5; total, 37. Noes-Republican, 1 (Riddleberger); Democrats, 23; total, 24. Thus it is proved beyond argument that but for the gallant leadership of Senstor Miller, and the un-flinching support of his Republican associates, this law would have been destroyed by the Democrats of the Senate, and this act, at the very crisis of its fate, received the support and vote of Senator Ben-

> in Harrison. tis, therefore, proved that, so far as this electionar-ne legislation has a party bearing or partisan sup-, the Democrats opposed the law and therepub-

licans created it.

On January 25, 1887, Senator Beck (Dem.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill to reduce the tax upon retailers. On February 7, 1887, Mr. O'Neill (Dem.) from Missouri, introduced into the House a bill (H. R. 11,108), "To reduce the retail license" charged to venders under the Oromargarine law. In the Lth Congress, Mr. Lawler (Dem.), from Illinois, has several times sought to attack the law, strike off its ax and weaken its efficiency, and has based his action, upon the President's Tariff message, Lawler asserting that as the surplus should be reduced, the lax should be stricken from Gleomargarine.

Benjamin Harrison in his letter of acceptance says:

The inspection and regulation of the manufacture

While Republican members of Congress have never ught to make party capital out of their plainly ivantageous position in this eleonargathe legislation, they cannot remain silent and permit the bold dunscrupulous fraud sought to be perpetrated upon evoters of the dairy districts at the threshold of e election to pass without the condemnation which rascality deserves.

Potsdam, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1888.

BAYARD SHOULD RESIGN AFTER THIS. THE INDECENT RECALL OF SACKVILLE AT THE BEHEST OF BARNUM, GORMAN & CO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The action of the President in requesting the recall of Lord Sackville is undoubtedly justifiable, but his manner of doing it is singularly discourteous. The writer has been for many years in the diplomatic service, and has some knowledge of the manner in which these matters are managed. It a Minister is not "persona grata" to the Power to which he is ac-credited, his government is informed of this fact. No reason need be given, if it is not desirable to give one. The mere statement of the fact is sufficient. The government whose Minister is unacceptable at once promises to recall him, but usually adds—and it has a perfect right to do so—"Give us a little time to look for a successor; our sovereign's interests must not suffer. At the earliest possible moment we will recall him."

This was done, it may be remembered, in Catacazy case. The Emperor of Russia said: "I will recall Catacazy, but my son is just embarking for the United States. It would be embarassing to me change my Minister there just now; tolerate him till my son's visit is ended." General Grant and Mr. Fish, of course, assented. Catacazy was toler-The visit of Alexis was made, and Catacazy

was then recalled. We have little doubt that Mr. Bayard followed pre cedent and informed Lord Salisbury that Lord Sack-ville had ceased to be "persona grata." We have as little doubt that Lord Salisbury promised to recall him, but asked for a few days' delay to find and send out a successor. Mr. Bayard, we are sure, wished to grant this delay as a matter of course. But the necessity for desperate measures to try to regain the fast vanishing Irish vote was too much for the President, and, violating all tradition, all American precedent and the most ordinary diplomatic courtesy, he dismissed Lord Sacisville.

We wonder how Mr. Bayard liked this intermeddling—Barnum, Gorman & Co. overriding him in the management of his own office and insisting that the Minister of a friendly Power should be recalled by telegraph—no time was given for a letter—or be dismissed. Mr. Bayard should resign. DiPLOMAT. Washington, Nov. 3, 1888. out a successor. Mr. Bayard, we are sure, wished to

ALIENS VOTE IN SOME STATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: The following questions have caused considerable debate among some of my friends. Will you kindly answer them? F. J. H. New-York, Oct. 20, 1888.

1. Is there a State in the Union where aliens are allowed to vote? 2. If there is, can they vote for Presidential electors? 3. Is there any State which allows men not citizens of the United States to vote after one year's residence in the State? (1. In several States aliens who have declared

their intentions of becoming citizens are allowed to vote. 2. Electors qualified under the State laws to vote for members of the Legislature may vote for Presidential electors. 3. The States in which aliens who have declared their intentions may vote generally require the residence of the voter for six months or one year in the State.-Ed.)

HE CANNOT VOTE AT ALL. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An officer of an ocean or Sound steamer lives in Fall River, but his vessel happens to be here on

election day. Can be vote here for President! New-York, Nov. 1, 1888. NORTH STAR. New-York, Nov. 1, 1885. He cannot vote at all without a residence of a

rear within the State.-Ed.) THE HOME DISTRICT IS THE PLACE TO VOTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: A man lives near this place from some time in the month of April until November, returning to the city in the winter. He owns a house here and claims the right to vote as a resident of this town. He than to reproduce for your Monday's issue your glorious

resident of the election district for thirty days. If you have changed your place of residence within the district since registering, you should inform the inspectors and give an opportunity for inthe inspectors and give an opportunity for in-vestigation before offering your ballot. If you seek revenge for their defeat in war by attacking the

HOW TO SUPPRESS A FRAUDULENT VOTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ballot -Ed.)

Sir: A resident of Brooklyn wishes to know how he should proceed to prevent a person in New-York city from illegally voting. The man registered in New-York is not a resident of the State nor of age. Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1888.

J. McD.

be made by a resident of another county, but any voter of this city, if he cannot attend the polls himself, may require the name of a registered person to be marked for challenge .- Ed.)

MUST SATISFY THE INSPECTORS. To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: Must a naturalized citizen, challenged on the ground that he has no citizenship papers, produce his papers for the examination of the inspectors before he is allowed to vote?

2.-Has a man born in this country of allen parents, who has not been naturalized, the right to vote without obtaining his papers? C. B. S. Flushing, Oct. 30, 1888.

1. The applicant must satisfy the inspectors of his citizenship. The production of his papers would be the best evidence. If he cannot obtain a copy of them he should have the testimony of some one who has seen the papers or who knows the applicant to be a citizen.

2. He is a citizen if his father was naturalized before the son became of age. Otherwise he must be naturalized .- Ed.)

YOU SHOULD PROBABLY VOTE IN JERSEY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Have I lost my vote? I moved my family and most of my furniture to New-Jersey on May 1, 1887. intending to make that my permanent home. My builders had not finished the house, so we kept house in our carriage-house. We came back to the city for the winter and returned to New-Jersey spring. I have lived for twenty years in Brook but sold my house there this spring. C. M. I New-York, Oct. 31, 1888.

(You are entitled to vote in New-Jersey this fall unless you voted in Brooklyn last year or did some act to show that you considered yourself a legal resident of that city after moving to New-Jersey in the spring of 1887.-Ed.)

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am naturalized, have my citizen papers and lost my vote on account of the trip? I want to be sure that I am a legal voter.

CONSTANT READER.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1888. (If you were a resident of this State before you went to Europe you are entitled to vote. You remained a legal resident while you were temporarily absent.-Ed)

A HINT TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There is one thing which I think has not had enough attention considering its importance, and that to remind the Republicans to vote early to prevent being crowded out, and to insure a full polling of the Republican vote-also to shame the man whom rain keeps from the polls on Election Day. S. E. S. A. Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1888.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1840 OVER AGAIN.

Tothe Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the midst of the Tippecanoe campaign of 1840 Van Buren, who was running for re election just as Cleveland is now, proclaimed that he for a "judicious tariff." The people wanted a pro-tecting tariff, and Van Buren was "bounced." Now Cleveland and his followers want "Tarist Reform" with a deep English coloring. It will be fortunate for the prosperity of this country and for the welfare of the laboring classes if Grover is retired. History is repeating itself. JOHN THOMPSON. New-York, Nov. 2, 1888.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN MISSOURI. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am in receipt of a letter from L. M. Hall, Secretary of the Republican League of the State of Missouri, advising me of the formation of over 900 dubs in that State. The outlook is excellent for a gain of from three to five Congressmen and a Governor. Yours very truly, JAMES P. FOSTER. New-York, Nov. 1, 1888.

BOTH SHOULD GO HOME TOGETHER. othe Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is it generally known that the Cleveland Administration has been employing an English steamer, the State of Alabama, to dredge the channel t Sandy Hook? Why not let her take Lord Sackville New-York, Nov. 1, 1888.

ONE OF MR. MILLS'S STUMP TRICKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Roger Q. Mills, in Morristown on Tuesday night, said: "The Republicans accuse us of making Southern sectional bill because we put wool on the free list. That is absurd. My own State of Texas is the second largest sheep State in the Union."

Texas is the second sheep State, but she is only the eighth wool State. I was for some time deceived by the statement and was inclined to think that by the statement and was included.

Mills was more of a statesman than a sectionalist, until I found out the difference between sheep States and wool States. Many people here were deceived by the statement.

Boonton, N. J., Nov. 1, 1888.

LORD SACKVILLE OUGHT TO KNOW. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sr: It has occurred to me that in the matter of the letter written by Lord Sackville, the main issue, in so far as it relates to the matrial condition of this country, is not met by the dismissal of Lord Sackville. That action disposes of the question of National pride alone, and in directing the dismissal of the minister, Mr. Cleveland pursued the only course left open to him under the circumstances, and consequently the correct course. But the letter remains, no longer, it is true, a menace to the dignity of our country, but as an unanswerable evidence of the fact Victoria Hotel, New-York, Oct. 31, 1888.

A GOOD CAMPAIGN PUBLICATION.

account of the Republican parade. Have you heard anything about Democrats trying to suppress it? Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1888.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS PROPOSE. stay in the city as a temporary absence from his LIKE THE DEMOCRATS, THEY WANT REFORMS BUT OF A MORE GENUINE SORT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: During the heat of a great political contest there is liability to do injustice to the opposite party. Honce it is only proper to call attention to the fact that the two great parties—there are practically but two in the present contest—are entirely agreed on the very important question of reform. If the Demo-crats are saying less on this subject during the present ampaign than might be expected from a party of such high professions, it is because they had their fling at it at the last election, and floated into power by attracting to their side a number of disgruntled Repub-licans, who mistook promise for performance. They are also saying less about that issue because of a lurking suspicion that the country begins to question their sincerity. If we do them injustice on this scene we are not alone. Fereigners have reached the same conclusion, if we may judge from a certain famous letter of Her Britannic Majesty's late lamented rep-

resentative to Washington.

While, therefore, both parties perceive the prime importance of reform, the Republicans differ from the Democrats in their application of the term. The Republicans not only propose to inaugurate reform, but mean that it shall be accomplished. They propose to have a Government at Washington administered for the entire country, and not in the interests of a part of an incumbent alone. They propose that the men and the party that did their level best to overthrow this great Republic shall not in the halls of have difficulty, swear in your vote, or obtain a manufacturers, the products and the labor that have mandamus requiring the inspectors to receive your | built up the grandeur of this mighty Nation. They propose that plans for furthering the economic terests and prosperity of our common country shall be suggested by the special conditions of our people and continent, and not by the counsels and wishes of foreign nations reinforced by British gold at the polls and by secret emissaries from abroad at the White House.

you may request any qualified voter in New-York
City to challenge the voter. The challenge cannot be made by a resident of another. They propose that our flag and the liberties and above partisanship, men whose allegiance is som thing deeper than the lip service of perfunctory oaths releasing them from the just penalties of treason. They propose that the four millions of citizens of the South robbed of their votes shall vote unmolested and that no man, however blue his blood, shall sit in Congress from any section of the Republic who does not represent the untrammelled vote of his district, free from terrorism or fraud.

They propose, while ever ready to forgive and to disgrace for a man to have fought for his country nor for the people to be reminded of it, nor shall it be a passport to power and pelf to have fought against it, and they believe that numility is becoming those who received unexampled mercy and magnanizative for the greatest political crime in history-civil war against a free people in order to perpetuate the slavery of man; and the Republicans further propose that every one shall safely give expression to his opinions, throughout the length and toreach of this land. For these and other good and sufficient reasons the Republican party proposes to have a reform in the conduct of the Government and calls on every partisone citizen to aid in electing as President of the United States General Benjamin Harrison, a man of pursecord, of solid ability, of genuine character, who can be relied upon by all citizens sincerely desiring reform to execute the laws for the country and not for himself nor for a party alone.

New-York, November 3, less. disgrace for a man to have fought for his country

ATTACKS ON CHATEAUGAY.

SMITH M. WEED ANSWERS DEMOCRATIO LIES

HE REFUTES CERTAIN FALSEHOODS ABOUT A PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

Desperate offorts are now being made to influence the labor vote of the country, which is universally recognized as the deciding factor in the Presidential campaign. A favorite Democratic campaign method is the writing up of the alleged distress and poverty of laborers in a particular protected industry in papers intended for circulation outside of the locality of the industry. September 29 published a sensational article purpoing to represent the deplorable condition of the minit camp of the Chatcaugay Ore and Mining Company as Lyon Mountain, in the Adirondacks, contracting the suffering and degradation of the miners with the "magnificence" of "the president of the protected company,? "Protectionist Le Grand B. Cannon, of Burlington, Vt." Mr. Cannon is not and never has been president of the company. Its president is Smith M. Weed, one of the most widely known Demo have registered. I went to Europe on business last crats of the country, and a close friend of Samuel J. November and returned in August last. Have I Tilden, and its general manager is A. L. Inman, a Weed was seen the other day by a Tribune reporter and unhesitatingly denounced the story published in "The Troy Press" as false "from beginning to end."
I have been connected with the Chateaugay Company from its organization," Mr. Weed said, " am its largest

stockholder and am now its president."

"What about the story of the company's doctor receiving big profits from forced assessments from

miners, etc. ?" the reporter asked. "It is a falsehood made from whole cloth," Mr. Weed replied. "The company has a doctor's fund, as it is called, maintained entirely in the interests of its laborers. Any man working for the interests of the company can voluntarily by a payment of 75 cents per month for a married man and 50 cents for a single man, have the services of one of physicians of Northern New-York whenever required by him, the company furnishing this physician and two assistants and paying them in the aggregate \$3,500 per annum. Some times the doctors' fund isn't large enough to pay the physicians and then the company makes it up. Sometimes, when the men employed are unusually numerous, a few hundred dollars may run over from the miners' payments and then the money is used to help the needy. The company has no interest in the fund except for the good of the men who may join it or not as they see

out of competition with the company's stores "The statement that the company's tollgate stands on the only convenient road to Lyon Mountain is as false as the remainder of the statement. There isn's a toligate within five miles of Lyon Mountain and there never has been. The company built the first there never has been. The company built the first great plank road to Chateaugay to a number of its mines and another to Saranac, and maintains it as its own expense and any pedier or any one else can and does travel on it free of toll."

" Is it true that the men in this 'protected industry

live in hovels !" The employes at Lyon Mountain live in first rate block houses, well built, good cellars, gardens attached and as comfortable homes for the climate as could be constructed, a d the man who knows anything about houses in such a country who calls them hovels, shows that he is an intentional liar, for no warmer, more convenient and better houses are furnished to laborer in any city or village in New-York, and we charge \$2 a month rent, including the garden, while for like accommodations in Troy the men would have to pay \$10 a month."

What have you to say about the compulsors trading and alleged excessive charges at the company's stores !" was asked,

"That is only another utterly false statement,"
Mr. Weed replied. "The men at Lyon Mountain are
paid in each at least once a month and they can buy their goods just where and of whom they they see fit to trade at the company's stores they are charged no more than the current prices at surround-ing villages, with the regular freight charge added. No man was ever discharged from the Chateaugay, works because he didn't trade at the company's store. It is maintained wholly for the convenience of the

That statement, too, is absolutely false. I unequatingly say that there is no body of workingmen
in the United States, taken as a community, who are
inter paid, better cared for or in a more presperous
and contented condition than the men in Lyon Mountain, and there is no place in the United States
where that class of work is employed where a steady,
industrious man can and does save more money from
his wages than at Lyon Mountain. For the last
seven years we frequently have had men and families
come there without a dollar and after working a few
years leave us with from \$500 to \$2,000 in cash,
every dollar of it saved cut of wages. The cash
monthly payment for labor at Lyon Mountain for the
last seven years has ranged from \$11,000 to \$25,000,
and no man ever worked at Lyon Mountain who could
not get every dollar of his wages at the end of the
month if he desired it."

"Is there any attempt at a section or reducing the
men to servitude!" was finally asked.

"There is not," emphatically answered the Demo-

w did Cleveland's letter of acceptance strike dish people? The strike is not lumber, because it takes fifty years to grow it, and several months to saw it and years to grow it, and several months to saw it and deliver it to the lumber yards. It passes through the deliver it to the complex's and teamsters' hands, then rafted to the make-believes, and a trifle too elaborate for day fixed convictions. The impression pro-

re-election of President Cleveland :